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It is difficult to conceive how one of these cars can outlive its usefulness if given even ordinary care.

They are destined for long life. The same scrupulous manufacturing methods that make for efficiency and economy are an assurance of years of service.

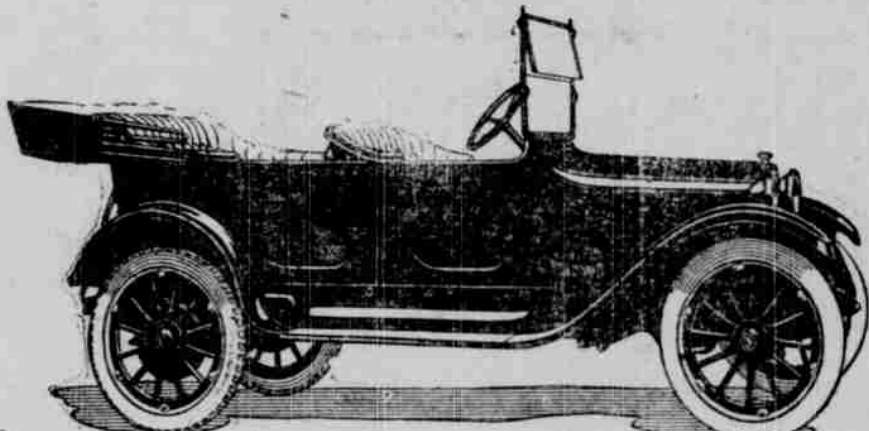
In a number of striking instances business houses have recognized the car's longevity and low cost of maintenance.

Records carefully kept by municipalities which employ a number of cars show figures that are gratifyingly low.

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The gasoline consumption is unusually low.  
The tire mileage is unusually high.

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## McArthur Brothers

Phoenix — Tucson — Douglas — Bisbee

### NAMES OF MANY FINANCIERS ARE NOW INVOLVED

(Continued from Page One)

quitted Secretary Tumulty of any connection with the leak. Lawson declared he never had Mr. Tumulty in mind respecting it until he met Mrs. Visconti. Even then, Lawson said, he told the woman her efforts seemed to him to have been actuated by an ulterior motive. She insisted, he said, in the presence of her attorney, that she had no such motive but wanted to disclose information she thought Congress and the public should have. Asked by Representative Poy why he had not acquainted Tumulty with the information given by Mrs. Visconti, Lawson declared that he never had any intention of making the woman's letter or her statements public when he did and that he would not have done so yesterday had the committee not demanded that he give them all the information in his possession on pain of punishment. Lawson said he had sought a conference with Mr. Price, but the reports which came to him concerning his effort caused him to let the matter drop. He said he probably never could have gotten up the courage to go to Tumulty in view of all that had taken place since the inquiry began, but that he had spoken to Mrs. Visconti about that very subject. "I suggested that very thing to Mrs. Visconti," he said, "and I think one of the things she said to me was this: 'I have repeatedly tried to get to Mr. Tumulty today since I sent that letter before we went any further. I called Mr. Tumulty on the telephone and he said that I could not see him and would have to give him any information I had over the telephone. When I would not do this he cursed me out in a way I wouldn't stand from any one.'"

"I didn't have any idea of anything happening here to force that letter out," said Lawson. Lawson told the committee that there was "something sad, pathetic and awful about this thing," which he was not in a position to disclose, but that the committee surely could get it from Mrs. Visconti. Despite the fact that the woman could not be found Lawson said he still believed she would appear and tell her story as she told it to him. He declared that after becoming convinced that Mrs. Visconti was honest he had told her he would not see her suffer, or lose her means of livelihood if she aided him in this "public service."

Members of the committee said that the purpose in calling the New York financiers was to question them regarding business in financial circles generally during December. They will

### PERKINS SAYS G. O. P. NOT ACTING IN GOOD FAITH

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man Wilcox, charging him with responsibility for having lost the national election, whereas they themselves are solely responsible," for Hughes' defeat. Mr. Crocker was notoriously "responsible" for the loss of California. It asserts. Sam Perkins, by his "short sighted management of affairs lost Washington, while Mr. Estabrook by his ignoring of the progressive voters of New Hampshire sacrificed that state."

The executive committee of the republican national committee was "hand picked by Murray Crane of Massachusetts," the statement asserts, and from the day of its appointment he has conspired secretly in every possible way "to keep the party machinery in the hands of himself, Hemenway, Barnes, Crocker, Sam Perkins and Martin."

In conclusion the statement calls for a speedy uniting of all elements opposed to the democratic urging an immediate meeting of the entire republican national committee to take up the work, naming a committee of management to outline policies and principles for which the reunited party should stand and that will give some constructive leadership.

A statement declaring the charges of Mr. Perkins were unfounded was issued tonight by James A. Hemenway, F. W. Estabrook and former Governor Gillette. They declared it was endorsed by John T. Adams, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and other members of the committee.

The statement follows in part: "There is no justification for the interpretation which Mr. Perkins places upon yesterday's action of the executive committee. He challenges the selection of John T. Adams as vice chairman of the committee. In the selection of Mr. Adams there was no slight intended to the progressives. Nor was there any given. His choice was based on the fact that the November election showed that there is need of organiza-

### CAMPBELL DEFENSE FUND

Charles E. Arnold, 208 Noll Building, is authorized to receive contributions to the fund for meeting the expenses of the contest instituted against Governor-elect Thomas E. Campbell.

Jan. 17, 1917.

Believing in fair play and the cause of Tom Campbell, I hereby offer my contribution of \$..... to the Campbell Contest Fund.

(Signed) .....

....., Arizona.

To MR. C. E. ARNOLD,  
P. O. Box 264, Phoenix, Ariz.

### BLANCETT ON LAST LEG OF HIS LONG JOURNEY

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Albert Blancett, wanted in Albuquerque, N. M., to answer to charges of the murder of Clyde D. Armour, left tonight for that city in custody of Chief of Police J. R. Calahan. The prisoner spent the day at a municipal hospital, having been brought south on a stretcher from Friday Harbor, Wash., where he wounded himself in an attempt to end his life when arrested. Physicians at the hospital said he was recovering rapidly.

### ADMIRAL DEWEY CALLED BY DEATH IN WASHINGTON

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upon the position of the United States as a world power.

Immediately Dewey was advanced to rear admiral and then congress by special act made him admiral of the navy, a grade that died with him. Since 1890 he had been on duty at the navy department, constantly in touch with all activities of the navy, advisor of secretaries and a mighty champion of a greater fleet. Year after year the general board urged the building of more ships than congress would agree to, until at the last session a great building program based upon its recommendations finally was adopted.

It was because of the admiral's keen aversion to any suggestion that his health and strength were failing that the naval physicians at the navy department agreed with the family to make no announcement of his condition after the attack Thursday. It was given out that the admiral had a cold, and until Sunday even the doctors hoped that he might master the disease. Yesterday his condition had become so serious that the facts no longer could be withheld.

When news of the admiral's death was received at the White House, President Wilson authorized the following statement:

"In expressing his grief at the death of Admiral Dewey the president said the whole nation will mourn the loss of its most distinguished naval officer, a man who has been as faithful as intelligent and as successful in the performance of his responsible duties in time of peace as he was gallant and successful in time of war. It is just such men that give the service distinction and the nation a just pride in those who serve it."

Secretary Daniels paid his tribute: "Up to the very last, Admiral Dewey kept in touch with every movement of progress not only in our navy but throughout the world. On Wednesday afternoon last, just before I left the department, he paid me a call and looked hale and hearty. I thought he would be spared to see me again. His death is an irreparable loss to our country but the American people will ever cherish his memory."

"His counsel was more to me than words. His advice, his example, since I have been secretary of the navy was more like that of a father to a son than of a high ranking naval officer to a subordinate."

Despite the aged officer's youthful appearance it became known during the past few days that the first evidence of weakening of his splendid constitution came about 15 months ago when he suffered a slight paralytic stroke. At that time the physician who was called to the house found him sitting in his chair, in some distress, and showing a slight thickening of speech and dilated pupils which were at once diagnosed as symptoms of a cerebral lesion.

Admiral George Dewey, "hero of Manila Bay" fought and won the first great American naval battle against a Chinese fleet since the war of 1812. His whole life was full of honorable achievement from the days of the civil war down to the time when, as the head of the general board, he began the last chapter of his work by laying plans for the defense of his country in time of war. His life was a striking exemplification of the possibilities of a career based upon the exact and intelligent performance of every routine duty which molds a man on inflexible lines of duty and honor.

One of the curious freaks of fortune in Dewey's case was that for perhaps the first and only time in his naval career he was disposed to protest against the effect of the navy department which carried him into the far east, where he was destined to perform the greatest feat of his life and to win immortal renown. That was in 1881, when the war broke out between Spain and the United States. Dewey felt that he was being "shelved," that the war with Spain was to be fought out in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Caribbean Sea and that he, distant by half the circumference of the globe, would stand no chance of winning glory. For at that moment no thought whatever of the Philippines came into his mind. He took his orders and like a true sailor obeyed them. The result is a page of history under date of May 1, 1898.

Contrary to Spanish expectations, Dewey sailed into Manila Bay on the night of April 26 and in the morning of the next day he annihilated Admiral Montojo's squadron, destroying eleven warships and capturing all other vessels and all the land batteries without the loss of a man on the American side.

Upon his triumphant return to the United States he was feted by the nation. His admirers presented him with a beautiful home in the national capital. Congress gave him an engraved sword and raised him from rear admiral to rear admiral, and then to the full rank of admiral of the navy.

Admiral Dewey was the third American to reach that pinnacle of naval rank. Farragut was the first and Porter the second. It was under Farragut that Dewey received his first baptism in war.

"Valuable as the training of Annapolis was, it was poor schooling beside that of seeing under Farragut in time of war," Admiral Dewey once said. "Whenever I have been in a difficult situation or in the midst of such a confusion of details that the simple and right thing to do seemed to me, I have often asked myself what would Farragut do?" In the course of preparations for Manila Bay, I often asked myself this question, and I confess I was thinking of him the night we entered the bay and with the conviction that I was doing precisely what he would have done."

George Dewey was born in the shadow of Vermont's state capital at Montpelier, on the day following Christmas, 1827. At the age of 17 he reached the cross-roads of his career: one road led to West Point, the other to Annapolis. Young Dewey favored the former, but

Farragut won through, but Dewey and the Mississippi remained under the guns of the forts. The ship was set afire and during the transfer of the crew under fire, the young officer, five years in active service, was killed.

From the close of the Civil War until the opening of the Spanish-American, the life of the American naval officer was made up of routine duty at sea and ashore. During this period, the future admiral cruised; taught a class at Annapolis; surveyed Lower California and part of the west coast of Mexico; carried supplies to the survivors of the siege of Paris; performed duty at Boston navy yard and the naval torpedo station at Newport; inspected lighthouses and served as naval secretary on the lighthouse board; spent two years traveling on a sick leave in search of health; four years as chief of the bureau of equipment; and at the age of 59 was serving as president of the board of inspection and survey with the rank of commodore. In this important naval office that he presided at the trials of all the battleships, except the Oregon, which were to demolish the Spanish squadron at Santiago.

Shortly after his return from Manila Bay, Admiral Dewey found himself in the fire of popular criticism over the "gift house incident." American citizens had raised \$20,000 by subscription as a testimonial to the hero of Manila and they presented him with a house in Washington. Dewey, who had been widowed in 1873, had just married Mrs. Mildred McLean Hazen of Washington and he turned over the gift house to her. Shortly afterward the admiral and Mrs. Dewey left the gift house and lived in the wife's former home.

In 1900 Admiral Dewey was seriously talked of as a candidate for the presidency, but the long standing but the admiral preferred to remain in the naval ranks rather than to seek such a venture in statesmanship. His admirers have since often spoken of him as the man who could have been a president if he had wished.

Early in 1914 Admiral Dewey again became conspicuous in the current news by reason of the long standing controversy with Admiral von Diederichs of the German navy regarding the conduct of the German squadron during the blockade of Manila Bay, 16 years before. In his autobiography, Admiral Dewey criticized von Diederichs for failing to observe the neutrality laws and told him a shot was fired across the bow of one of the German ships to increase it with the fact that the American navy had established a blockade and would maintain no undue activities on the part of the German ships, suspected at the time as friendly to Spain.

"A difference of opinion about international law had been adjusted," said Dewey, without adding to the story of President McKinley's words. "Dewey was always a great student of history; he knew every naval campaign that had been waged from the days of ancient Greece and Rome, had analyzed them, and knew why defeat or victory had come from certain movements and this was a great double-edged sword. He was one of the few men who contributed to his own success in warfare."

One of the finest estimates of Admiral Dewey's character is contained in a tribute rendered to him by his old-time shipmate, Admiral Sampson, who was fighting the Spaniards in the Caribbean while Dewey was lying in Manila. That tribute is a tribute to a man who was one of the most valued possessions which a nation can have—a national hero."

### FUNSTON FINISHES TROOPS INSPECTION

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

FIELD HEADQUARTERS PUNTA FIELD EXPEDITION, Mexico, Jan. 16.—General Funston returned to Colonia Dublan from El Valle tonight, completing the inspection of a 175 mile line of communication and the review of some 19,000 men.

"The experience is surprising," General Funston stated, "for until now I did not fully realize the responsibility of the officers and men of the expedition. And I do not believe that the American people fully appreciate what a job this expedition has had and how well it has carried out its orders."

General Funston praised highly the expeditionary soldiers, their efficiency, equipment and splendid physical condition. The amount of road work performed, the establishment of communications and keeping them open, motor truck transportation, the creation of pure water supplies and the care taken in a sanitary war, he said, had impressed him greatly.

Speaking of general conditions in Mexico, General Funston said: "Reports reaching us from all sources seem to indicate that conditions in the part of Mexico adjacent to the United States are better than they have been for some time."

Neither General Funston nor General Pershing would make any statement in regard to withdrawal than that they did not possess any knowledge on the subject.

The opinion is freely expressed unofficially by line officers and men that the retirement will begin within ten days.

### U. S. WILL OWN DANISH INDIES BY TOMORROW

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are as exists in the case of the island of Guam.

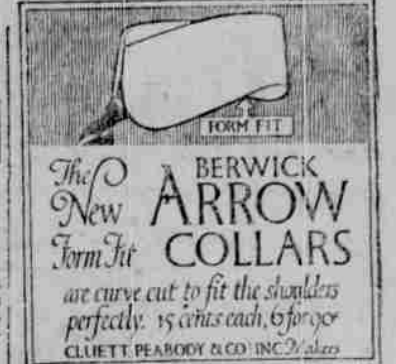
It is probable that a joint board of army and navy officers will be sent to the islands soon to concert measures for the military protection of the group and for the immediate establishment of a naval station.

### AVIATORS SEEN LAST WEDNESDAY

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

YUMA, Jan. 16.—Lieutenant Colonel Harry G. Bishop and Lieutenant W. A. Robertson, the last army aviators, were seen last Wednesday afternoon flying low, about 100 miles north of La Baha, Sonora, according to a message received here tonight by Colonel Richard H. Wilson, commanding the Fourth United States Infantry, from the civilian watching party sent into Sonora Monday. This news will transfer the scene of the search fifty miles eastward from the previous aviators.

Plane Files Over Border  
CALEXICO, Cal., Jan. 16.—Captain H. A. Tamm, since observed A. D. Smith, flying in army airplane 157, flew south across the international boundary late today and began the search in Mexican territory for Lieutenant



terian Colonel H. G. Bishop and Lieutenant W. A. Robertson, Jr., army aviators missing since last Wednesday with an army airplane in which they completed a non-stop flight from San Diego here and return.

### MARK TWAIN'S KIN BACK FROM HAWAII



Miss Mildred Leo Clemens.

Miss Mildred Leo Clemens, cousin of the late Mark Twain, who is known as "Little Mark," recently made a tour of the Hawaiian Islands in order to get local color for a series of lectures which she will deliver in the near future. In these lectures she will show her travels through Uncle Sam's Pacific possessions, over the same route taken by her illustrious cousin a half century ago.

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